

be fully acquired by the recitation of the scholar. We can manage the recitation as to obtain this knowledge—and without such information no teacher is in a position to accomplish much good.

But classes cannot be formed unless there is a uniformity of books—and hence this uniformity should be an object with every good teacher.

It would be a dangerous power to allow the State or its officers the absolute right to prescribing what books shall be used—but the officers can, and ought to recommend; and where there is no good reason to the contrary, these recommendations ought to be respected. This is the only way to avoid a multiplicity and a frequent change of books—and each is a nuisance, the latter causing much expense and confusion. By following the recommendations of the head of the system, economy and uniformity are both secured.

Fourthly—Let every teacher ever bear in mind that his position is one of heavy responsibility, and that God will hold him accountable for the manner in which he has discharged it. The welfare of the community—the peace and prosperity of the State—and the happiness, temporal and eternal, of immortal souls, are committed to his charge. His labors are arduous, his vexations great, his pay often slender; in all his trials and troubles he has our sincere sympathy. But whatever the world may think, he is a mighty man of the State—before God he stands in a most important position, with his every action, word and habit are pregnant with influences of a lasting and widely pervading character.

Of all men occupying worldly positions, the teacher, next to the parent, has most need of an unctious from on high—should be a man of sterling honesty, of pure life, and of earnest and humble piety. God only can guide him safely through his trials; nothing but faith in God, and constant dependence on him will give him the necessary moral courage for his post, and furnish him with true consolation in his many difficulties. And on the other hand, nothing but this faith and dependence will insure a correct discharge of duty—while it is an awful reflection to think what wide spread ruin, what vast influences for evil hang upon our daily conduct and conversation, and how many immortal souls may confront us with horrible charges at the final judgment!

It should be the constant prayer of every teacher that God would make him, himself, free by the Truth, and make him the means of promoting the welfare, temporal and eternal, of all with whom he has to deal. He may "shine as the stars for," having "turned many to righteousness," or his remorse in the pit of darkness may be forever enhanced by the reproach of injured souls.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE SAME SCHOOL.—Mr. Stowe, a noted teacher of Glasgow, testifies to the safety and advantage of educating boys and girls in the same school. He says:

The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry have been educated together, and as a whole, the Scots are the most moral people on the face of the globe. Education in England is given separately, and we have never heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on this point. In Dublin a larger number of girls turn out badly who have been educated alone until they attain the age of maturity, than of those who have been otherwise brought up—the separation of the sexes has been found to be injurious. It is stated on the best authority that of these girls educated in the schools of convents, apart from boys, the great majority go wrong within a month after being let loose on society and meeting the other sex. They can not, it is said, resist the slightest compliment or flattery. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural seclusion actually generates the very principles desired to be avoided.

We may repeat that it is impossible to raise girls as high, intellectually, without boys as with them; and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this—girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of the girls. Girls brought up with boys are more positively moral, and boys brought up in school with girls are more positively intellectual by the softening influence of the female character.

In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow the most beneficial effects have resulted from the more natural course. Boys and girls, from the age of two or three years to fourteen, or fifteen, have been trained in the same class-rooms, galleries, and playgrounds without impropriety; and they are not separated except at needfulwork.

This is the true plan, no doubt; at least for boys and girls under the age of fourteen. Beyond that age we are inclined to think the sexes should be separated; for the simple reason, that their studies should be different.

ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC.—An interesting account appears in the London Times of an ascent of Mount Blanc by

five Englishmen. The natives believed the feat to be impossible, and that the summit was guarded by Divine prohibition. It is 17,933 feet above the sea level, and terminates in a precipitous snow-capped cone which has hitherto foiled all the attempts of explorers. Major Robert Stewart, who was one of the party, and who writes the account of it from Erzeroum, states that on reaching the top they stuck to the hilt in the snow a short double-edged sword. They also drank the health of the Queen. On this he observes "Her Majesty's name is probably the first that has been pronounced on that solemn height since it was quitted by the great patriarch of the human race, as no record or tradition exists of the ascent having ever been made before."

News of the Day.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Times writes the Royal British Bank has broken in a disgraceful manner.

A circular from the Horse Guards had been issued to the infantry regiments at home and abroad, except India. The Guards are to consist of 10 companies of 800 each. Eighty-two regiments of the line are to be reduced, to 12 companies, and the strength of each regiment is to be 1,000 rank and file. The 12th regiment is to remain at 1,200 rank and file. No change in regiments in India.

The London Daily News remarks that, within six months of the ratification of the treaty of peace, the finances of the country will have been relieved of the pecuniary weight of more than 120,000 men.

SPAIN.—The latest telegraphic advices from Spain contain nothing of peculiar interest. It states that the cabinet is unanimous and possesses the entire confidence of the Queen.—General Alcon has been named as Commandant General of the Philippines. The Madrid journals contain the official justification of the decree by which the cortes have been dissolved. The Ministers declare that this assembly has overstepped the limits of its powers, and that it has behaved regardless of the restrictions which were originally put upon its mandate by the decree of the convocation.

FRANCE.—The scantiness of remarkable events which has characterized French politics for some time still prevails. The Emperor's journey at Biarritz, which was to end on the 10th of September, will be extended to the 1st of October. Commercial letters from Paris state that the business of the past week was very quiet and without change.

The merchants of Marseilles, having ascertained that the wheat harvest will not be sufficient for the home consumption of all France, are beginning to suggest to the Government, through their local papers, that a repeal of the corn laws is indispensable.

ITALY.—The Italian question is becoming daily more complicated. The Daily News correspondent at Turin refers to the recent Murat Congress held at Aix-les-Bains, from which a proclamation was issued, calling upon the Neapolitans to receive a new king; "which," observes the writer, "if successful in causing a great commotion, is to be acknowledged as emanating from the would-be-king; but, if no insurrection takes place the proclamation is to be disowned." However, within the last week, Signor Farina, the writer of the letter to Mr. Gladstone on the affairs of Italy, published a document, in which he shows that it is the interest of the Neapolitans to join with the other Italian States, and choose the present King of Sardinia as their monarch. "Poor Bomba," says the writer in the Daily News, "is not even alluded to, but is treated as a thing of nothing."

AUSTRIA. It appears, is not unmindful of the coming struggle. Letters from Bologna, on the 1st, state that the greatest part of the Austrian troops in garrison in that city have been encamped for some days in the neighborhood, at Tizzano, Pontecchio and Sasso. The Austrians give out that it is for the purpose of exercising them, "and executing grand manoeuvres in autumn." It has been remarked, however, that the arrangements made by the military commander are those which usually precede the opening of a campaign.

The intervention of Austria, in the contest between Prince Danilo of Montenegro and the Turks, is talked of as impending. To the announcement of the display of the military force on the Montenegrin frontier, which has been resolved upon at Vienna, we have now to add the assertion of a German paper: That instructions for an immediate diplomatic interference with the Sultan, have been sent to the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople.

SWITZERLAND.—An insurrection is reported in one of the towns of Switzerland, headed by a Prussian Nobleman. For a time they were successful, but were finally overcome. Two battles were fought in which several lives were lost.

POLISH GLASS.—It is a curious fact in science that glass resists the action of acids except the fluorine; it loses nothing in weight by use or age; it is more

capable than all other substances of receiving the highest degree of polish; if melted several times over, and properly cooled in the furnace, receiving a polish that almost rivals the diamond in brilliancy. It is capable of receiving the richest colors produced from gold or other metallic coloring, and will retain the original brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too, imbedded in glass, can be made to retain forever their original purity and appearance.

Greensboro' Female College.

Not long since we spent a few hours in this institution, with unalloyed pleasure. Nearly a hundred boarders, and a number of day scholars were there; and yet all were quiet and cheerful and happy. It seemed like a very large affectionate and well regulated family. The pupils have learned how to attend to every thing at the appointed time; they find that promptitude and system make study delightful, and give ample leisure for recreation.

The walls of the addition at the west end were several feet high, enclosing an area so large as to suggest the idea of walling in a play ground. When completed, it will give room for a much greater number of pupils, beside a large chapel, and a recreation room for the Preparatory Department. Indeed, a preparatory course is now given to pupils who are not prepared for a college course.

Parents who have several daughters to send to boarding school, but one of whom is prepared to enter College, would do well to send them all to Greensboro' College.

Thus the daughters will not be separated; the older can exercise some supervision over the younger; while these latter will not only receive as thorough instruction as can be obtained elsewhere, but will also have the advantage of becoming habituated to the College regulations, which will of itself afford them a mental training of no mean value. Eight or ten more pupils can be accommodated without inconvenience.—N. C. Christian Advocate.

Powers' Statue of America.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Paris, pitches into Mr. Hiram Powers' Statue of America designed for the Capitol at Washington, in a very effective manner. It will be recollected that the President refused to sanction the payment of the money for this statue, and would not receive it as an ornament of the new Capitol buildings on any terms, for which, if we mistake not, he was severely censured by certain of the Northern papers. The reasons why the statue should have been rejected were given some months ago by the editors of the Richmond Enquirer and were of the most satisfactory and conclusive character. The figure of America, the person of a half-naked woman, is represented by Mr. Powers as trampling upon a broken chain, typical of the new Anti-Slavery fury of the Northern States. Such a statue erected in our Capitol, the negro-slavers of New England would never be done with allusions to it as a satire upon slavery, just as they now misuse the "sounding and glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence, as Mr. Choate has so happily styled them, that all men were created equal," etc., to condemn the holding of negroes in servitude. But in addition to this, the statue was not originally designed for the Capitol—it had already been moulded as an ideal and the addition of the chain and the churning of it "America" was an afterthought of Mr. Powers, who supposed that he could make Congress take anything he chose to offer in discharge of the Commission with which he had been honored. Had an European nobleman or a Fifth Avenue swell come to his studio and ordered a Minerva, or a Hebe, a Venus or an Undine, the figure would have answered just as well for either of these fabulous ladies, by the employment of a shield or a cup, or the removal of some of the drapery so as to expose the person to greater advantage—as the case might be. But Mr. Powers did not only convert a myth, a creature of the fancy merely, into "America" to impose upon the government of his country, he placed upon the statue so converted a most preposterous price—viz: Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. As he had previously offered the statue, then without a name or character (for in modern statuary we can truly quote Pope's line: "Most women have no character at all.") to the immortal Gen. Hatter in Ordinary to His Majesty P. T. Barnum, for the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, and as there was nothing in the addition of the chain, &c., to justify the alarming increase in the value of the article, Mr. Pierce very properly declined receiving it in fulfillment of Mr. Powers' engagement.

The correspondent of the Times says that nothing could be more out of place than the chain in any artistic point of view. It was meant to signify something or it ought not to be there. Now there were only two things that it could possibly indicate. One is the abolition of negro slavery, which is not yet abolished nor likely to be. The other is the triumph of America in establishing her independence. If such were Mr. Powers' intention, he has made a marble libel on our ancestors, for they never wore chains and America

had none to break. Americans have never been slaves, they were always freemen, and it was the attempt to restrict their liberties which made them resist the mother country. The writer in the Times also refers to the downright impudence of the artist in affixing to his statue a price so abominably out of all reason. The truth of the matter is simply this, that Mr. Powers is a shrewd son of Vermont who has never lost, in his study of the beautiful, his hereditary love of driving a good bargain. Yankee to the last, art has not caused him to forget his devotion to the dollar; but we rejoice to know that cunning and successful as he may be, he will not be able in this instance to chisel the American people out a cool Twenty-Five Thousand.—Pet. Express.

WHAT CONGRESS DID NOT DO.—Congress adjourned without doing anything towards providing a system of uniform weights and measures. It was too busy discussing politics, and had not time to tend to anything of importance. Every four years the public interests have to be entirely sacrificed to President making, and between these intervals not much else is done than talking partisan nonsense, wearisome to hearers by its continual repetition. In the next session of Congress the speeches will not be so long, for members having fixed salaries the work will be done by the job, and not by the day. Being shorter we hope they may be more to the purpose for which Congress is supposed to assemble.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

It is confidently stated that the Central American difficulty has received a satisfactory solution. The leading features of the arrangement are understood to be a guarantee of the neutrality of territory to be traversed by the projected interoceanic railway and the freedom of its terminal ports. Great Britain cedes Ruanan and the other two small islands, in recognition of the equitable claim of the main State (Honduras) upon those dependencies. It is very confidently reported that the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, member of Parliament for Wolverhampton, brother of the Earl of Clarendon, and the great advocate of free trade in corn, will be appointed Mr. Crampton's successor at Washington. A better appointment, in every sense of the word, could scarcely be made.

"THE SENATE MUST BE CRUSHED."—Burlingame in his speech at his reception in Boston, made the following bold avowal:

"When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will be not the President of a party nor of a section, but the tribune of the people, and after we have exterminated a few more miserable slave-faces from the North, then, if the Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether mill-stone of our power."

EXPENSES OF CAMPAIGNING.—The editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) paper, who was recently in New York, thinks the present campaign in that city must be rather expensive. He says:

"I could but wonder at the immense expense to which political parties go here. Each of these Clubs rent large rooms, and rents are enormous here; they are splendidly lighted with innumerable gas burners, which also cost heavily; and there is a free reading room connected with each, always open and free to everybody. There are posted all over the city large handbills; the meetings are advertised in the papers, &c., &c. These are all expenses visible to any one; besides which I believe they have free-bar rooms, lunch-rooms, &c. We know nothing in our part of the country of the expense of an election. I heard one gentleman say, in private conversation, that he had given \$2,500 towards the present State and National campaign in this State, and that he expected to give as much more before the election."

POWER OF CAR-BRAKES.—Brakes cannot stop a train of cars instantly. If applied too lightly they "lock the wheels," but they cannot prevent the whole from slipping along on the smooth track. A writer in the Boston Railway Times has figured out the result of locking the wheels at various speeds, and finds that at a speed of 6 miles per hour a train would slide 9 feet; at 20 miles, 100 feet; and at a speed of 60 miles per hour a train would slide, in ordinary condition of the track, a distance of 900 feet, or over one-sixth of a mile, in spite of all that brakes or even runners or drags under the wheels could do to prevent it.

This is assuming that every wheel is braked or locked, which is never the case in practice—the locomotive, the heaviest mass in the train, being without brakes, although if the locomotive was reversed, the effect would not be much less in diminishing the momentum. He concludes that, from the very nature of the case, brakes cannot ever be relied on as a safeguard against accidents. Accidents must be avoided mainly by suitable arrangements in running the trains, and brakes are at

best only a means of softening—very rarely of averting entirely—the collisions which occur from defective management.

REPORT ON PANAMA MASSACRE.—Washington, Sept. 20.—The report of Mr. Corwin, the Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate the circumstances connected with the massacre of American citizens at Panama last April, is before the Cabinet. Several meetings have been held in reference to it. It worries and perplexes them considerably, inasmuch as it recommends bold and prompt measures, and this Administration is quite unused to any such thing.

Mr. Corwin fastens the responsibility of the massacre on the New Granadian Government, and requires that government to make full reparation and atonement for it. He demands indemnity to the sufferers by it—as well for the lives lost and the injuries received as for the property destroyed—to the amount of half a million of dollars. He also requires the New Granadian Government to make provision for the complete protection of American citizens residing in and in transit through Panama; and in event of those demands not being fully complied with, he recommends our Government to take military possession of the Isthmus. No wonder Pierce and his Cabinet should be in a stew about this. Action is no part of their administrative programme.

Mr. Corwin had an associate in the Commission, Mr. Bowlin, our resident Minister at Bogota. The latter, however, took no part in the investigation, but left it all to Mr. Corwin. I understand that he, Mr. C., has received the appointment of Consul at Panama, vice Mr. Ward, who is obnoxious to the Government at Bogota. I sent you yesterday a translation of the reply of the Granadian Secretary of the State to Mr. Bowlin, from which it will be seen that Government professes not to desire to shirk the responsibility, and at the same time demands the recall of Mr. Ward.

A CRAZY MAN RIDING ON A LOCOMOTIVE.—"PILOT."—The Chicago Tribune gives this thrilling incident: As a train of passengers entered the station house at Waukegan, a day or two since, a man was discovered riding on the pilot or "cow catcher," in front of the locomotive. When, where, or how he got into that dangerous position was to everybody a mystery. On removing him it was found that one of his legs was broken. He, however, made no complaint, and was unable or unwilling to answer any question put to him. He maintained complete silence, except when any one offered to touch a small box in which he carried a small sum of money. He would then command them not to touch it. It was concluded that the man was crazy. In one of his pockets were found a quantity of trinkets—the treasures of a crazy mind—together with a piece of bone which he had pulled from the second in his leg, while occupying his seat on the pilot. The man was taken in charge by the porters in Lake county, the fracture in his leg was reduced and he would doubtless recover. He appeared to be an Irishman, but would give no name, or other particulars concerning himself or his perilous trip on the "cow catcher."

A MAMMOTH PRINTING PRESS.—A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter, writes as follows: "Perhaps when the London Times ordered a ten cylinder press from Messrs. Hoe, it imagined it was leaving even the most enterprising of the American journals in the back ground, but it will soon find out its mistake, for I now learn that the circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger (running well on to one hundred thousand daily) has compelled the enterprising proprietors of the paper, Messrs. Swain & Able, to order from the manufacturers two twelve cylinder presses, at a cost of \$70,000! To accommodate these gigantic pieces of workmanship, the Ledger folks have been obliged to purchase two adjoining buildings, at a heavy outlay, and in which the presses are to be placed. When these are introduced, the Ledger will be able to print sixty thousand sheets an hour, or equal to one thousand sheets per minute! and all this immense circulation—building of the fastest presses in the world—and unbounded prosperity generally, is the result of an unflinching integrity, an indomitable perseverance, and a business tact that sees no motto ahead but onward!"

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—MISSOURIANS DISBANDED.—LANE GOES TO NEBRASKA.—St. Louis, Sept. 23.—The steamer David Tatam arrived here yesterday from St. Joseph.

Kansas City she took on board three hundred and fifty citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri.

Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops, by whom ninety of General Lane's men had been made prisoners. Lane had fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his troops, and was in Nebraska. The train from Jefferson City last evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas. They were passengers on the steamer Aubrey, and bring the latest news. We learn from them that the

will be allowed to stay here. He will be notified to leave, and if he disregards the notice he will be carried off on a rail and his office be shut up. Take our own town as an example. Will any citizen of it accept a commission of Postmaster from Fremont?

If one so base could be found he would not be allowed to remain in his office one day or hour, but would be driven from our midst with the unanimous execrations of the community upon his infamous head. Here then would be a stoppage of the mails, and what will follow? Should the President attempt by an armed force to open, and keep open the Post Office, that force will be resisted by force, and thus we should have revolution or disruption of the Government, or in other words a dissolution of the Union. Of the office of Collector of the Customs, Marshal of the District, and in fact of every other office in Virginia and the whole South, the same thing may be said, and then where, we should like to know, would be the administration of the Federal Government? With the mails stopped, the collection of the revenue stopped and the process of the Federal Courts struck dead by the want of an officer to execute them, we repeat, what would become of the federal administration? And yet this state of affairs will as surely ensue as Fremont is elected!

Dreadful Calamity on Lake Erie.—MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—The steamer Niagara was burnt on Lake Michigan, on Wednesday evening, near Fort Washington, and it is supposed that one hundred lives have been lost, including Hon. John B. May, of Wisconsin. The captain and crew were saved. Many of the passengers were picked up by vessels. The names of several of the saved and lost have been given, but none are from the South. Many bodies have been recovered, including those of several unknown women, one of whom wore a ring marked Z. D. G. The Niagara had a very heavy freight, all of which was lost.

TEXAS.—No State in the South is making anything like the same progress, in population and wealth, as Texas. Within the last ten years our population has increased more than four hundred per cent. The greatest increase in the population of other Southern States according to the last returns of the Census in a similar period, were, in Florida twenty six per cent., Georgia twenty two, Maryland eleven, Alabama eight, Tennessee six, Kentucky thirty eight, Louisiana thirty, Virginia twenty.

There is, we believe, no article grown, for human consumption, in any State of the Union, which is not already or may not be, produced in some portions of Texas, such is the variety of soil, climate, and general circumstances. In the production of the great staples of wheat, corn, beef, cotton, and sugar, no State in the Union approaches us—so great is the extent and productiveness of the soil adapted to these articles. It is estimated that the sugar region is capable of producing a crop of three millions of hogsheads, or much more than is necessary to supply the inhabitants of the whole Union. Sixty millions of acres of the lands of the State are situated within the cotton producing region, and one-third of this number are believed to be well adapted in point of soil to the growth of that plant. There is no doubt of the capacity of the country to produce a much larger crop than is now yielded by the whole South, while the expense of production is much less than the general average in other States.

The large appropriations made by the Legislature, for railroad and river improvements, cannot fail to have a happy influence on the productive industry and natural resources of the country. Under the laws recently enacted a fund of some two and a half millions of dollars will be made available for internal improvements, and the people have already manifested their eagerness and ability to take advantage of the terms offered by the State, especially as regards river improvements. At the date of our last annual review there was not a mile of railroad in operation in Texas. Now steam cars are running daily over between fifty and sixty miles of first class road; and we doubt not, under the liberal assistance proffered by the State, another year will exhibit much more than a corresponding increase.—Galveston Citizen.

whole of Governor Reed's force had been disbanded, and returned to their homes. Governor Geary was at Leecompton with one thousand United States troops, all determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his orders ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence. The report of Lane and his men having fled to Nebraska, is confirmed.

Later From Europe.—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.—New York, Sept. 20.—The steamship Baltic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The Chartists are being revived in England. Throughout the United Kingdom, the reports of the harvest are favorable. There is nothing of special interest from France or Spain. Gen. Bravo is spoken of as likely to be the Minister to Washington.

Switzerland and Prussia are settling the affairs of Neuchâtel by diplomacy. Rumors of further notes from the Neapolitan government to the Western powers were rife, but not generally credited.

The suspension of Wetmore & Co., at Canton has been confirmed. Their liabilities are said to be \$3000,000 and their assets ample. The London Star warns the Southern States not to dream of annexation with England.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there is no doubt but that a Congress will be held in Paris the coming winter to settle the questions of controversy arising from the treaty negotiated at Paris.

The collision between the French troops and Kabyles, at Algeria, was not such an important affair, as was at first apprehended. Advice from China state that Dr. Parker, the U. S. Commissioner was at Foochow, but had been unable to get an interview with the Viceroy. The steamer San Jacinto broke down on her way to Simoda, but put back to Whampoa.

Later from California.—ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.—NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Illinois, with California dates of the 5th, has arrived, bringing \$1,800,000 in treasure. She connected with the Golden Age, which brought down \$2,300,000. The latter passed the Sonora and John L. Stevens, both bound up.

The Illinois left Aspinwall on the evening of the 10th. The Vigilance Committee quietly disbanded, and threw open their rooms to the public on the 21st of August.

In the democratic primary elections in San Francisco all the successful candidates are known to be opponents of the Vigilance Committee.

Judge Terry took his seat on the bench of the supreme court on the 16th of August. The republican convention nominated Ira P. Rankin and Thomas Cox for Congress. Durkee and Rand have been indicted for piracy for taking the State arms from vessels in the harbor.

The Indians in some parts of the State have been committing depredations, and a body of troops have been despatched to chastise them.

The San Francisco markets were quiet. Money was plenty. There had been some internal troubles at Panama, but nothing serious transpired.

Advice from Nicaragua of the 30th state that General Walker remained quiet. Leon had been abandoned by the invading army. Dr. Livingston had been released, and sent to San Salvador. Rumor had reached Aspinwall of a revolt among Walker's troops, and that forty had been shot. Col. Schlusser had turned up, and was trying to incite discontent among Walker's men.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Sept. 24.—Commodore Armstrong, commanding the United States naval forces in the East India and Chinese seas, has transmitted to the government the correspondence between himself and the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Barrington, in relation to the seizure of John A. Phipps, on board the American bark Annie Buckman, (of which he was the chief officer,) by the British police force, and of which circumstances much has recently been said in the newspapers detrimental to our naval officers on that station.

It appears that as the Commodore became aware of the facts, he strongly protested against the proceedings, entering into a correspondence with the British Governor. These two gentlemen having failed to come to a conclusion in the premises, satisfactory to both of them, the subject has been laid before their respective governments; and it is presumed is now undergoing the consideration of our own. It involves the important question of consuls in cases where the liberty of the persons of their countrymen is affected abroad, as in the proceedings mentioned.

"THE CHURCHMAN."—A Protestant Episcopal paper, comes out in favor of dancing, as "an innocent recreation, and as healthful as it is graceful."

There is no doubt of the capacity of the country to produce a much larger crop than is now yielded by the whole South, while the expense of production is much less than the general average in other States.

The large appropriations made by the Legislature, for railroad and river improvements, cannot fail to have a happy influence on the productive industry and natural resources of the country. Under the laws recently enacted a fund of some two and a half millions of dollars will be made available for internal improvements, and the people have already manifested their eagerness and ability to take advantage of the terms offered by the State, especially as regards river improvements. At the date of our last annual review there was not a mile of railroad in operation in Texas. Now steam cars are running daily over between fifty and sixty miles of first class road; and we doubt not, under the liberal assistance proffered by the State, another year will exhibit much more than a corresponding increase.—Galveston Citizen.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—MISSOURIANS DISBANDED.—LANE GOES TO NEBRASKA.—St. Louis, Sept. 23.—The steamer David Tatam arrived here yesterday from St. Joseph.

Kansas City she took on board three hundred and fifty citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri.

Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops, by whom ninety of General Lane's men had been made prisoners. Lane had fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his troops, and was in Nebraska. The train from Jefferson City last evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas. They were passengers on the steamer Aubrey, and bring the latest news. We learn from them that the

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

POLITICAL LETTERS.—There seems to be a perfect mania at present among politicians, for letter writing. They have become so tangled up in party affairs that it is extremely difficult to tell who is "which or other." And in the remodeling of things, we occasionally see some strange mating. Old enemies are forgotten; while new formed friends grow warm in each others embrace. But the most difficult thing for us to comprehend is the fact that no individual or party has changed in the least degree from the old landmarks of their principles. The Democratic Party is precisely the same as in the days of Old Hickory. Yet Whigs unite with the party and proclaim in eloquent strains that they are in principle the same old Henry Clay Whigs as of yore. Party is truly a strange something. And we are afraid that a thirst for office and a longing after the spoils, make more eloquent speeches, more patriotic appeals and more bleeding hearts for the dear people of this blessed, but distracted Union, than the principles contained in all the party platforms since the days of Washington.

In the integrity of the people, the great mass of unpretending private citizens, we have the most explicit confidence. If left to the guidance of their own better judgment, unbiased by flourishing appeals of passion, and the prejudices manufactured and scattered by designing politicians, the honest yeomanry of our land would go right and maintain the purity of our Republican principles as first bequeathed by an unspotted ancestry.

MASS MEETINGS.—We notice in our exchanges that a large Fillmore and Donelson Mass Meeting has been announced to come off in the town of Yadkinville on the 10th and 11th October. The committee says among other distinguished speakers invited and expected to be in attendance, are Ex-Govs. Graham and Morehead, Hon. E. G. Reade, H. W. Guion, H. W. Miller, Kenneth Rayner, George Davis, Nat. Boyden, J. A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Sion H. Rogers, and the *Argus* and *Flag* men of this state. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee; Flournoy, of Virginia; Sam. Houston, of Texas; JERRE CLEMMENS, of Alabama.

We understand that a similar meeting has also been appointed for the town of Danbury, to be held on Saturday of Superior Court, the 18th inst.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—For years past this noble institution has been steadily increasing and gathering strength in our land, and we sincerely rejoice at the gratifying fact. Many of our best and most exemplary citizens received their earliest and purest impressions under its fostering influence, and thousands will be trained to pursue the same holy paths. It is a grateful privilege to him who, harrassed by conflicts with the world, sallies forth on a beautiful Sabbath morn, when the orb above is animating and enlivening nature with his golden flashes of sunlight, and visiting one of those schools witnesses the large gatherings of bright and happy children. A feeling of tranquil happiness irresistibly steals over him, recalling memories of the past, and he thinks of the time when he too was a Sabbath-school scholar. Many long years perchance have passed since that halcyon era. Life to him then was bright and joyous; sorrow, with its dark and blighting influence, had never shadowed his pathway, but flowers, sunny flowers, sprang around him, and all before was full of promise. But time passed on; he found that flowers had thorns, and that life had its troubles as well as pleasures. Temptations beset him, but the holy truths inculcated in his early youth by Sabbath-school teachers enabled him to cry out, in the language of Divinity, "Get thee behind me Satan;" and now he is a righteous and happy man—an ornament to society. God speed the noble Sabbath-school cause!

RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The public will look for the result of the Presidential Election on the 5th of November. To enable the newspapers of the Union to declare the result on the following morning, it will be necessary for the Inspectors of Election throughout the United States to aid the telegraphic operators, and for the telegraphic operators to aid the editors, in every town, village, and city, and for the editors and reporters to aid each other. This can be done by confining their labors on the night of the election to the Presidential vote alone. Let the inspectors everywhere count the first vote alone. Let the telegraphic operators transmit the Presidential vote only on that night. This plan will enable the press to announce the result on the morning after the election, even if the contest be a close one. We hope this will be adopted. No other will succeed. It will simplify the labor, make it easier, save time, and satisfy the people.

MANNERS.—In a late number of the *American Journal of Education*, Dr. Huntington says some admirable things on this subject. Parents and teachers cannot lend their attention to a more worthy cause; to one that yields more influence in moulding the future destinies of the young.

A noble and attractive every-day bearing comes of goodness, of sincerity, of refinements. The principle that rules your life is the sure posture-maker! Sir Philip Sydney was the pattern to all England of a perfect gentleman; but then he was the hero that on the field of Zutphen pushed away the cup of cold water from his own fevered and parching lips, and held it out to the dying soldier at his side! If lofty sentiments habitually make their home in the heart, they will beget, not perhaps a factitious and financial drawing-room etiquette, but the breeding of a genuine and more royal gentility, to which no simple, no young heart will refuse its homage. Children are not educated till they catch the charm that makes a gentleman or lady! A coarse and slovenly teacher, a vulgar and boorish presence, munching apples or chestnuts at recitations like a squirrel, pocketing his hands like a mummy, projecting his heels nearer the firmament than his skull, like a circus clown, and dispensing American salve like a member of Congress, inflicts a wrong on the school-room for which no scientific attainments are an offset. An educator that despises the resources hid in his personal carriage deserves, on the principle of Swedenburg's retort, *similia similibus*, or "like deserves like," to be passed through a pandemonium of Congressional bullying.

INJURY BY FROST.—The very heavy frosts last week did much damage in some of the up counties bordering on the Blue Ridge. We understand that a gentleman from Patrick Va., that nearly the entire Tobacco crop was bitten and destroyed. Only a few lots on dry ridges escaped. The frost is much earlier than usual and a small ratio of the crop is yet ripe. We sympathize with the losers, because it is upon the proceeds of the Tobacco that a great many depend for a support; but we hope the slaves of the weed will find it a fit opportunity to discontinue its use, so expensive, so utterly useless and so filthy.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE FAIR.—We learn that the President of the North Carolina Road will run, during Fair week, a daily extra passenger train from Goldsboro to Greensboro and from Greensboro to Goldsboro, leaving each point early in the morning and stopping at Raleigh as long as is possible, to finish the trips by seven or eight in the evening.

HON. JOHN D. TOOMER, once a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this state, died in Pittsboro; a few days since.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—The Board of Health report 11 cases of Yellow Fever for the 48 hours ending Sunday night, 9 o'clock.

FANATICISM. The New York Register states that on the occasion of the recent celebration in that city of the surrender of Mexico, General Quitman of Mississippi, wished to have an introduction to the remnant of the New York Volunteers individually. Sergeants Peel and Fenner declined an introduction, on the ground that they did not wish an acquaintance with any man that publicly extolled "bully" Brooks for his cowardly assault on the Hon. Charles Sumner.

STATE FAIR.—THE ADDRESS.—We learn that Prof. Mitchell, of the University, has consented to deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society. The announcement is made late, but well.

"THINGS I TO MYSELF."
AT HOME.—We extend a most hearty welcome to our Junior upon his arrival. He's in uncommon good spirits and sends a greeting to all the readers of the Times.

We know of no better way to express the height of his spirits while wondering amid the wilds of nature, than by giving the reader the following effusion, which was handed us for our individual benefit.

The Dan River, at Danbury.
"Flow gently sweet Afton
Among thy green braes,"
Fell sweet from the lips of
A Bard in thy praise;
But the stream that awakes
My long-silent lyre,
Can boast of more grandeur—
More poetic fire.

It flows through the wild-wood,
Where th' ivy and pine
O'er many a dark clasp,
Their tendrils do twine;
Where the bees e'er sipping
From each shrub and flow'r
More art'ful sweeten
Than floats 'round Love's bow'r.

It winds through the bottom
Its serpentine way,
Where the low-hanging branches
E'en most screen it from day;
Where the fox and the deer
For refuge have run,
And leave their wear'd limbs
In th' sweet gurgling Dan.

Wild Dan, 'mid thy beauties,
Oh! would I could dwell
Where the notes of the thrush
Mellifluous swell,
And chime with thy roar
As onward you roam—
To kiss the Atlantic—
Thus sighing for home.

Where each gentle zephyr
That plays with my hair,
Is laden with sweetness
From flowers most rare!
Yes, when my lone spirit
From turmoil grows wan,
I sigh, sadly sigh,
For the wild haunts of Dan.

Ms. Airy, Sept. 29, '56.

In returning to our post, we (the Junior) must be permitted to make a new bow to our friends, who have, no doubt, been uneasy about our safety, by the strange articles of the *Seniors*. We hope, however, the *Seniors* will be excused for what they said about us, for they are both "single," and cannot contemplate matrimony without being much affected.

FEMALE FASHIONS.—In a late number of the *Columbus (Ga.) Sun*, the Editor gives quite a lengthy and sensible dissertation on hoops; and female fashions in general.

Vainly have the press and the critics endeavored to collapse the hoop. Sarcasm, with fiery tongue, has played around it. Wit, with lambent flame, has enwrapped it. The yelling cur and noble mastiff—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—have dashed upon it, and retired to bay the moon as more profitable employment. The hoop has obtained full swing; and the ladies may triumphantly exclaim with the poet:

No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole twelve feet of sidewalk's ours.
Gracefully and swimmingly it undulates
On the street, like a lily or a lotus keeping
time to the prattle of its native stream.
From all which, sensible men should learn that,

Woman, with her mind made up,
Will have her way before she'll stop—
and instead of uselessly struggling against
the fashion, should, like gallant men, at
once go "a whaling" to keep up the supply of "bone."

Men have nothing to do with the female toilette—except to admire and approve. Women know their own business best; and for our own part we are glad that they give us such great variety. Who wants one eternal, everlasting fashion? It is true that the leap from Paradisaal Eve into the full blown, modern belle, is "far launching and sublime." But we rejoice to see the ladies demonstrating that under a thousand shapes they can be lovely still. We are by the sex, as by strawberries; we like them any way. Therefore, whether it be the sulky-top or no bonnet—nothing but bonnet; hoops or no hoops; Bloomer or blooming; five skirts or seventeen—whether it be bare arms or long sleeves—mutton leg sleeve or—what's the name of that other sleeve?—any way, we like them any way.

To return to hoops, there appears to be, at first sight, some justification for the commentation among the railroad and omnibus men, new builders and others, in regard to the want of accommodation which the new fashion makes them chargeable with. But they may rest easy. The ladies will manage this matter, and the fashion is not eternal. Hoops will in due time disappear to come up again twenty years hence, in the regular progression which Paris has ordained.

And if we would only study the plans and operations of the ladies, it would be easily discernable, that they possess more of the diplomatist, than is generally placed to their credit. Who but a lady could ever foresee the advantages in the perpetual change of the fashions. The following despatch just received from New Foundland, fully justifies the assertion.

"Since the submarine telegraph had been laid down, the whales have got wind of the new fashion, and anticipating the entire extermination of the whale species, they have resolved not to be taken, and have scudded for parts unknown."

The supply of "bone" on hand will fill the present demands, and before the wheel of fashion makes another revolution, the watery tribe will again become tame.

FOUND DEAD.—Samuel Rainey, a native of Ireland, but for a number of years a citizen of this place, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning. Gen. Hatt, Coroner, summoned a jury and after an examination, returned a verdict of death from intemperance. He leaves a wife and several children.

THEFT.—While in town on Monday night last, Mr. Jno Brown, we understand, had some ten or twelve dollars stolen from him by Cal. Whittington, a man young in years, but old in the service of the bottle.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Call upon a man of Business,
In the hours of Business;
Call only on Business;
Transact your Business,
And go about your Business.
That he may go about his Business.

THE MYSTERY: OR EVIL AND GOD. By John Young, LL.D. (Edin.) Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1856.

The title page of this work is very significant. And yet to read no further, it is impossible to tell whether we have before us a Novelist, an Infidel or a Christian Theologian. It is a mystery solvable only by examining the contents of the work. In the introductory chapter, the Author proposes for discussion some questions held by the world as mysterious; and for the want of intellectual power to grasp them in full, power to dissect the mind of Deity, man often becomes sceptical, and disavows every doctrine or theory from his mind as false and untenable.

In passing from The Unconditional, Eternal Being, to the products of his Almighty Will, as they lie open before us, and to His Agency, as a fact in the existing condition and government of the universe; manifold and mysterious questions start up on the first approach to this region. "What is creation? its nature, its mode, its moment? What is the final cause of creation, and of such a creation as exists? Did it originate in pure benevolence, a desire to produce beings fitted for spiritual glory, and surrounded with materials and means adopted to this high end? or was it, owing to a righteous and wise purpose, to exhibit personal excellence, and to secure merited honor?"

These, with numerous other questions, naturally suggested in this connection, are presented for discussion. We have studied the work, not read it. The reasoning is too deep for a superficial observer. And we believe it to be a book destined to wear deeper and deeper in the channel of public estimation, the more it is studied and the better it is known. Dr. Young evinces an intellectual strength, a perceptive faculty and a reasoning power of the very first order. As far as we have examined the work, we find no doctrine inculcated, to which we could not heartily subscribe. And we have never found a treatise on ethics, especially in this department, from the study of which we derived more pleasure. The reasoning though deep, is yet conclusive. It strengthens the mind; enlightens the understanding; and refines the moral faculties of the soul.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—New Orleans, Sept. 27.—The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates to the 23d. Assassinations and murders were frequent. The health of the city was improving, owing to more favorable weather. There was nothing farther of importance regarding the rupture between England and Mexico. Trade was quiet, and sugars firm. The crops were fine.

The health of the city had very much improved. No fears were now entertained from the fever. The local news of the island is uninteresting. Several British men of war were cruising around the island, occasionally touching at Havana. None of the vessels belonging to the Home Squadron had been in the harbor for some time.

The primary labor on the new railroad to Matanzas is progressing favorably. The stock had all been subscribed for. Sugars were dull; stock one hundred and ninety five thousand boxes.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD YIELD.—Since 1838, the gross product of the gold mines of North Carolina, as far as indicated by the mint returns, are \$4,233,236, and of Georgia \$5,686,864; total \$9,920,100; and the aggregate expense of maintaining them, twenty-two thousand dol-

lars annually, or about four hundred thousand dollars for the whole period.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—In the official returns of the State, Calhoun county stands blank, no returns received. The Iowa Reporter thus accounts for it:—"The citizens of Calhoun county coming together to vote last August for the first time, were interrupted before they got at it by a drove of elk, after which every man, deserting the polls, gave chase and never came back to exercise the elective franchise."—*St. Louis Intelligencer*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE W. AND M. RAILROAD.—We understand that the Directory of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company have tendered Mr. Jas. P. Robertson the office of Superintendent of the above road, lately vacated by L. J. Fleming, Esq., and that Mr. R. has accepted the appointment.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Robertson will make a good officer, and we think the Directors have been fortunate in procuring his services.—*Wm. Herald*.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Flour has advanced. Sales of State at 6.20 @ 6.60; Ohio 6.60 @ 6.70; standard Southern 7.00 @ 7.40. Wheat has also advanced. Sales of white at 1.70. Corn is higher; Southern mixed 68. Stocks are generally higher.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Flour is an eighth higher to-day. Sales of Howard street at 6.87. Wheat is 2 @ 2 cts higher, but the market is unsettled. Corn is higher. Sales of white at 60 @ 65 cts.

MARRIED.
In the Masonic Hall in Whiteville, N. C., on Thursday the 18th inst., by Alfred Smith, Esq., Mr. JAMES REGISTER, to Miss CHARITY HILL, all of Columbus county, N. C. Mr. Register is 59 years old and his wife 65 years old.

DIED.
In this county, on Friday 20th inst., Mrs. MARY M. MOORE, wife of H. C. Moore, and daughter of Jno. McKnight. Aged about 81 years.

In Monroe, Union county, N. C., on Tuesday morning, 30th September, of typhoid fever, WESLEY DOWLER, a native of Ohio. His remains will be carried home for interment.

CHEAP BONNETS.

I will open on Saturday and keep on hand or make to order any kind of BONNETS waiting—from the highest and finest to the lowest, I intend to suit all Classes. Also, HATS, DRESSES and MILLINERIES.

GREENSBORO MARKET, OCT. 2.
[Reported by RANKIN & MCLEAN.]
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 27.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .10 a .12
Bakery, .10 a .12
Groceries, .10 a .12
Miscellaneous, .10 a .12

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.
BACON, 13 a 16
Hams, 13 a 16
Butter, 20 a 25
Eggs, 12 a 15
Flour, 12 a 15
Wheat, 1.00 a 1.10
Corn, .75 a .80
Sorghum, .50 a .55
Rice, .25 a .30
Beans, .15 a .20
Peas, .15 a .20
Lard, .10 a .12
Molasses, .10 a .12
Syrup, .10 a .12
Honey, .10 a .12
Maple Sugar, .10 a .12
Cocoa, .10 a .12
Chocolate, .10 a .12
Candy, .10 a .12
Toffee, .10 a .12
Ice, .10 a .12
Fruit, .10 a .12
Vegetables, .10 a .12
Meat, .10 a .12
Fish, .10 a .12
Poultry, .10 a .12
Dairy, .1

Original Poetry.

The Lord is Seen in His Works

FOR THE TIMES.
BY T. L. BURMAN.

The works of God do praise his name
In silent songs unheard by man;
The earth, the sky, and wat'ry main,
His great Omnipotence proclaim.
Where sunny seas in silence sleep,
The Lord will there his vigils keep;
While gentle zephyrs o'er them play,
He marks the bounds wherein they stay.
The lone sequestered wilderness,
When in her "solitude" dressed,
Receives a light from heaven's King,
And there alone his praises sing.
Yes, where the virgin solitude,
In magic slumbers o'er her brood,
His presence, like a beacon-fire,
Will raise our meditations higher.
When sunbeams gild the early morn,
And creation's work adorn;
On these a brighter lustre rise
And with light the earth and skies.
Where Luna sheds her tranquil light
Upon the mantle of the night,
A pale reflected beam will show
The power of Him who all things know.
The savage tribes, who've wandered long,
Who never heard a Siren song,
Without a dying Saviour's word,
May humbly worship nature's God,
And they bow at nature's shrine,
Which, for them by the Lord, assign'd
To read his name, though dimly seen,
On mountains high and valleys green.
The planets as they roll on high,
Amid the ample concave sky,
Through all the universe they shine
And prove their Maker's work divine.
Yea, where they roll immensity,
Where mortal eye can never see,
There angels trace their sovereign Lord
And say: O, reign by us adored!
Oak Ridge, N. C.

Trust not the Professing.

BY ROSE G. STAPLES.

Take from me your fair and your delicate Miss,
Who shudders at all that she hears—
She who feels for all, yet cares for none,
And whose eyes are bathed ever in tears.
She's deceitful I vow, who professes the most
Sympathy for you in distress,
And a not to be trusted, although she assumes
The title of loving the best.
A rosy cheeked girl, with a laughing blue eye,
And curls of a bright golden hue—
Who laughs with a soft, winning look when you
Is one that is loving and true. [Sigh.]

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

A SCAPEGRACE.—Brace, who was lately
executed by the Vigilance Committee in
San Francisco, amused himself during
his confinement by composing rhymes.
While under sentence of death and
awaiting execution he perpetrated the following:

"The Vigilance they say,
Sent Casey and Coraway,
And they erected a scaffold accordant—
They pulled away the prop,
And down went the drop, [Jordan].
And they landed on the other side of

Two travelers having been robbed in a
wood, and tied to trees at some distance
from each other, one of them in despair
exclaimed—
"O, I'm undone!"
"Are you?" said the other, "then I wish
you'd come and undo me."

THE DOCTORS AND HOOPS.—The editor
of the Medical and Surgical Journal
comes out strongly in favor of hoops. He
says nothing can be more appropriate
during the heat of summer than these light
frames to raise the weight of the skirts
from the hips and lower part of the back.
He counsels moderation, however, and
cautions the ladies against making such
very airy spirits of themselves as to take
cold. Yes, ladies, beware of the whooping
cough.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT.—A GENUINE
HEATHEN.—A friend in Texas is responsible
for the following:

"One of our stock raisers in hunting
some cattle on a stormy day not long since,
got bewildered and lost on the prairie.
The weather came on stormy and thick,
and he could not tell what course to take,
and wandered about three days without a
mouthful to eat. About noon on the third
day, it cleared up a little, and he struck
out for a house he saw a long way off. On
reaching it, and making known his hungry
condition, the householder who was a
parson, expressed his warm sympathy
for him, and told him to sit down, that
dinner would be ready after a while. When
dinner was announced, our hero, suiting
the action to the word, was promptly in a
seat, and as promptly began making him-
self perfectly at home with whatever was
within his reach. At this crisis the
reverend gentleman of the house interposed
with:

"Stop, Stop! we are in the habit of say-
ing something here before we eat."

Our hero filled his mouth nearly full,
and without stopping or apparently not-
icing particularly what had been said to
him, replied:

"Go on, and say whatever you please;
you can't turn my stomach now."

"Mother, this book tells about the 'an-
ery waves of the ocean.' Now, what
makes the ocean get angry?"—because it
has been so often, my son."

"An elderly young lady, with a taste
so fastidious that she refused to have the
Christian Observer taken in the house,
for she said it was often lying in the room
when she wanted to dress, and she would
not dress with an Observer in the room, if
it was a Christian—this very delicate lady
inquired at one of the fashionable dry
goods stores for nice silk hose. The at-
tentive clerk displayed the articles, and
the lady examined them narrowly, passed
her hand down one of them, and holding
them up, as if to see their length, asked,
"How high do they come?"

The clerk, not thinking that she meant
to inquire the price, blushed to his brows,
and stammered out, "Well, really, Miss—
Madam—I think about to the knee!"

The astonished lady's eyes flashed fire,
and as she was a little of a blue withal,
she cried out,
"Well, you are the 'ne plus ultra' of
all clerks. I didn't know there couped
such a fool," and leaving the hose on the
counter, she sailed away.

A Short Note of a Squalling Young Baby.

Hellor! you young individual! what's bustled!
You are making an extensive rumour—
about new!

What a ell an oise you do raze!
Consider your small throat!
Praps yer def, and can't be yer self holler
Or praps yer've got the "Colum Hinfantum"
Or praps yer tunin yer pipes to make
"Nite ligoons!"

Oh! extraordinary young infantile
What a rippin and rarin you must
be occupied in getting up!
Equal to fifty thousand small devils
Oh! extraordinary young infantile
Who's a waling of you!

Alas! it must be yer cruel
Hummerical parent!

The Farmer.

Cows for the Dairy.

There are certain points in a milk-
er, that can hardly be mistaken. She should
be descended from the best milking stocks;
her head should be small of medium size,
muzzle fine, and nostrils expanded and
flexible; face long, slender and dishing,
cheeks thin; eyes full, mild and promi-
nent; horns delicate and waxy, and they
may be either branching, lopped, crumpled
or hornless; long, thin, lively ear, and the
inside of an orange color; neck thin and
small at its junction with the head; deep
chest, but not too heavy before; back level
and broad; wide thighs; belly large;
and flanked; wide ribs; but thin; short
legs, and standing well apart; large milk-
ing veins; loose capacious udder, coming
well out behind; good teats; loose mel-
low skin, of a deep yellow; and a fine,
thick coat of glossy hair; and she must
be of a good disposition, and perfectly free
from tricks.

Yet, with all the skill of a well-practised
taste in the selection of animals, the dairy-
man will frequently find his theories and
results at sad variance. One may some-
times select a fine animal, with every ap-
pearance of good milking qualities, which
is but a medium cow at the pail; another,
that hardly seems worthy of notice, and
which sets at defiance many established
milk points, and may preconceived no-
tions of symmetry, all yet be a good
milk cow. A cow that runs to flesh, while
in milk, is generally an indifferent animal
for the dairy. Perfection in a cow con-
sists in converting all she eats into milk
while yielding it, and when dry, in turn-
ing all she consumes into valuable meat.

Hints in Feeding Milch Cows.

Thompson, in his work entitled "Ex-
perimental researches on the food of ani-
mals," says that the cow, if fed for two
days on an insufficient quantity of food as
indicated by loss of weight, and diminu-
tion of milk, will require at least double
that time to reach the condition from
which it deteriorated, and the reason of
this is obvious, because the partial starva-
tion has caused it to lose a portion of the
substance of its body, which requires a
longer time to re-establish than to pull
down.

This rule, he says, is applicable to the
dietary of men as well as to inferior ani-
mals. An increase of men as well as to
inferior animals. An increase of labor
should always be accompanied with an in-
crease of food, both at sea and in prison.
A short walk, for one confined in a soli-
tary cell, calls for some augmentation of
food. A slight increase of temperature, or
the irritating influence of insects, will ef-
fectually diminish the milk of a cow, and
indicates the propriety of increasing the
amount of fodder.

During his experiments on feeding
milch cows, he found that the milk of one
day was derived from the food eaten the
day previous, and that it takes at least six-
teen hours for the digestive organs of the
cow to fully take up all the nutritive mat-
ter which she feeds upon.

"To all whom it may concern." My
dear Sir, there is a world of plain common
sense in the following, 'if' as I hauleit
says, 'our wisdom could but find it out!'

"Madam," said a husband to his young
wife, in a little altercation, which will
sometimes spring up in the best of fami-
lies, "when a man and his wife have quar-"

reled, and each considers the other at fault,
which of the two ought to be the first to
advance toward a reconciliation?"
"The best-hearted and wisest of the
two," said the wife, putting up her rosy
mouth for a kiss, "which was given with
an unction. She had conquered!"

MODEL FARM.

With reference to this same subject the
Southern Farmer says:

Vast appropriations have been made for
the opening of railroads and canals, for
the purpose of carrying to market the
agricultural and mineral productions of
the earth, while the mind to develop these
products has been left to grope its own
way almost unaided. The consequence is,
that science and skill are confined to com-
paratively a small number. The great
State of Virginia has incurred a debt of
twenty-five or thirty millions for works of
internal improvements, and at every ses-
sion of the Legislature large appropriations
are made for the same object, while a peti-
tion asking for a hundred thousand dol-
lars for agricultural college receives no
attention. It is desirable to see the earth
subjugated, and every facility offered for
the transportation of its treasures to market,
but the work requires mind no less than
capital—a head to plan no less than hands
to execute. The only thing that prevents
every railroad and canal in Virginia from
making satisfactory dividends, is the want
of intelligence among those on whose labor
and custom they depend for a support.
Mental and physical improvement should
progress hand in hand. Wherever material
objects are to be dealt with, it is absolute-
ly necessary that the aid of science should
be brought into requisition.

The farmer should have an education
adapted to his particular requirements, no
less than the lawyer, the doctor, or the
theologian.

Valuable Facts in Chemistry.

Acids and alkalis are to each other
like negative and positive, and when mixed
in equal proportions neutralize each other,
and when neutralized are in equal
proportions.

Acids change blue, purple and green
color of vegetables into red; and neutralize
alkalies and earth. The elementary princi-
ple is oxygen. There are 18 mineral acids,
nine vegetable, and five animal.

Alkalies have the power of changing the
blue vegetable juices to green, the green
to yellow, yellow to orange, orange to red,
and red to purple. Acids change vegeta-
ble blue to red. Chlorine destroys all
colors.

Alkalies consist of ammonia, potash,
soda, and lithia. The alkaline earths are
lime, magnesia, barytes, and strontium.
The neutral earths are silica, alumina,
yttria, glucina, and zirconia.

100 of pure potash are equal to 70 of
concentrated sulphuric acid, and thus they
are mutual tests.

Ammonia is a compound of hydrogen
and usually called volatile alkali. Davy,
after galvanizing soda and potash, made an
experiment to prove that there was oxy-
gen in ammonia.

Davy, by compounding the galvanic
elements with these alkaline earths, made
substances which he called metals, as cal-
cium, from lime, magnesium, barium, and
strontium. From their earthly base
proved heavier than alkaline metals.

Bone in its solid parts is phosphate of
lime organized by membranes, arteries,
veins, lymphatics, and nerves, in a state
of constant change, like the rest of the
body. Madder in food stains bones, and
abstinence restores them and the vessels
so rapidly convey the matter of the bone,
that in cases of necrosis or death of the
bone, a new bone is formed as a case to
the dead one, which may be taken away
when the case becomes a perfect bone in
all its functions.

Chlorine gas destroys the volatile afflu-
vie putrefaction and infection; and a so-
lution of the chloride of lime is bleaching
powder, and employed for that purpose. A
table spoonful, in a wine glass of water,
spread on a plate, destroys all infection,
and purifies the air of sick chambers, in-
fected houses, and removes smells from
drains, privies, &c.

A DEAD SHOT.—A good story is told of
U. of Racine, an indefatigable and suc-
cessful sportsman, "dead shot" at anything
in the game kind, but particularly "fine
lined on wild geese," whose heads were
sure to suffer "just back of the eye," if
within range of his rifle.

Not many seasons since, our hero, with
an equally fun-loving friend, after spend-
ing a day with his dogs and guns, were
wending their way homeward, when in the
evening twilight the waggish companion
discovered the neck of a wild goose peer-
ing through a neighboring fence.

"Stop your d—n noise," said U. "and
wait a bit. I'll have him just back of the
eye—you can bet your life on that."

Stepping back a pace, and bringing the
old ruddy to his face, U. blazed away.
"Hallo, there!" followed back the re-
port; "what are you shooting there for?
Don't you know the difference between the
handle of a corn plough and a goose's
neck?"

"Twas enough!" "I had shot the handle
of a corn plough, just back of the eye!"

FARMERS' HALL, Raleigh, N. C.



HARVEST.

July, 1856.
Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat
Fane.
Heavy and Light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best
qualities.
Seythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grind Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers
combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes.
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob
Leavelle's improved Young Crushers.
America.
McGregory's Agricultural Rollers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller
Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be
had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only
added. JAMES M. TOWLES.
Raleigh, N. C.

KEITH & FLANNER,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WIL-
MINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have
made an arrangement with the Railroad Com-
pany to run a freight car with their Mail Trains,
twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington
direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thurs-
day—leaving Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday.
Our agent will accompany the car to receive
and deliver freight at all the intermediate sta-
tions. The first car will leave Salisbury on Mon-
day 25th inst. KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25:11)

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS (either traveling or local)
FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,
are requested to send, WITHOUT DELAY,
their address to the undersigned, and they will
be furnished with a business which will yield
them from 100 to 200 per cent. profit. They
will please state what Newspapers or Periodi-
cals they have examined for Agents, but who
have not hitherto acted as Agents, but who
would like to engage as such, will also please
send their names, Post-office address, County
and State, written plainly.
WRIGHT, MASON & CO.,
(28:20a) New York.

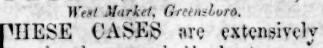
New Books.

Macaulay's History of England.
Hume's "Do."
Irving's Works Complete.
O'Connell's "Do."
The Chief of the Chiefs of the U. S.
Clanahan's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Ween's Life Marion.
By Washington. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC

OCTAGON BURIAL CASES

Can always be found at the



PETER THURSTON,

West Market, Greensboro.

THESE CASES are extensively
used, and possess valuable advantages over
all other Caskets, for transportation, depositing
in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They
are made of the most imperishable materials,
also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust
or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we
have the gratifying reflection that the bodies
of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are
free from irruption of water or depositions of
vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be
kept, obviating the necessity of lavatory burial,
or if desired, transported to a distant land.—
The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel
Webster, and many other distinguished persons,
are entombed in receptacles of this kind. The
Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic
Cases of beautiful form, finished in perfect
resemblance of highly polished Rosewood, and
free from objections expressed by some con-
cerning the shape and appearance of the former
styles. 87-11

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of
Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime,
etc. With an inquiry into the true Character
of the United States Government, and its policy
on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization
of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defense of the American Pol-
icy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign
Influence, and especially to the interference
of the Papacy in the political interests and
affairs of the United States. By Thomas R.
West. Just received, and for sale, by
June E. W. OGBURN.

A New Book.

The Old North State in 1776; S.D.C.
just published, and for sale by
Aug. 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

A. PERRY SPERRY,

(Formerly of Greensboro, N. C.)

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Route Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for
sale very cheap. Apply soon to
July 11, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

Amphotypes.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the
public and gentlemen of Greensboro and vicin-
ity, that he is now prepared to take AM-
BROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of
art; they surpass the DAGUERRETYPE in
beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate
contrast between light and shade, making a
positive picture that can be seen in any light,
and are not affected by atmosphere or water,
and will last for all time.

Also;
DAGUERRETYPE, in all the various
branches of the art with the newest im-
provements.—Instructions given in Amphotyping and
Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. APPA-
RATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
J. STARRETT

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C.

He keeps constantly on hand, and makes
to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier
Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and
Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops;
Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bu-
reaus an assortment—of every price and qual-
ity: Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with
spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands,
&c.
All made as good and sold as low as North-
Carolina.
Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and
Country Produce at market prices,—taken in
exchange for furniture. 1-11.

New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,

North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets.

HAVING received his full supply
of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared
to offer all kinds of STAPLE and FANCY ar-
ticles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.
His goods were purchased on the most favorable
terms and selected from the largest and hand-
somest stocks in New York. They consist in
part of Prints,
Printed and Robe
Lawn, Jaconets and Or-
ganzies, Flannels and Plain,
Reveries, Tissues and Grandines,
Belmonts and Gingham, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Muslin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Mullin and Cambric, House Linen, Fan-
cier, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glove Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents' Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's
Satin, &c. Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, N. Y. LINEN, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Muslin,
Dumetis, Swiss
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankeens, Nov